

SAVING MONEY

Is What the House is Trying to Do.

Public Building Appropriations Being Cut Off.

THE KENTUCKY CASE

All Southerners Take Part of Mrs. Blackburn.

WASHINGTON. March 1.—[Special.] It is evident that the leaders of the house—so far as it can be said to have leaders—are struggling desperately to *enforce* the most rigid economy, and a visit to the rooms of the principal committee shows that so far as they are concerned the pruning knife will cut deep. Chairman Bankhead of the committee on public buildings and grounds, for instance, says that the entire appropriation of that committee for the year amounts to \$2,000,000 and may well considerably less than that. Fifteen congressmen, about \$1,000,000 were appropriated, and in the Fifty-first congress \$17,000,000. But in the Fifty-second congress he resists no appropriations, and so, instead of these simple changes the number of public buildings all over the country has got into a somewhat awkward state. Indeed the Fifty-first congress had authorized more buildings than the force in the architect's office could devise plans and specifications for, and very many more than there was money to pay for week on, especially after the treasury had run dry, as it were. It was therefore as much a matter of necessity as of virtue that the Fifty-second congress was so economical.

Public Buildings.

"The committee," says Chairman Bankhead, "has so far only reported two small bills, and we now see that we were too hasty with them. It has before it, however, bills providing for the expenditure of from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000. In short, if we should pass the bills now before us and vigorously urged, we should swing the treasury at once. There are 50 buildings already in process of construction or authorized and not yet begun. The next meeting of Congress is the big government printing office here, which must be provided for and pushed at once, for the condition in this case is bad, if not disastrous. In the city of Chicago the same may be said of Government buildings which are now being taken down. Action is immediately necessary, and so we have decided upon a subcommittee to let a bill on the spot. Many other places are demanding buildings, of course, and very many are necessary, but they simply can have them at present owing to the condition of the treasury. Of course, the new wants of the west, as the new states have few or none, and their members are clamorous indeed."

"Nearly all the public business in those states is being done by railroads, and so it is to be expected that other cities will rise in Washington for that matter. In this case the government is passing \$200,000,000 next year, and the amount is increasing, and it is for buildings in every way conceivable, as they are not built for government use. The great disaster at the old Capitol theater is still待 in the public mind, and the legislation on that subject has but little changed. So we must push the work in Washington. But on to the country projects. It is a condition and not a luxury that confronts us. If the times should improve, we may grow a little more populous."

Senate Vouchers' Prophecy.

Senator Verner is predicting much the same repudiation in regard to the half-billion dollar lottery. Senator did early in the year his best in putting down the railroad bill, and others. When the bill was first sent to him he voted against it, and so the committee, consisting of Mr. Verner and others, sent him a telegram, and so confidently he failed to vote, would not be forced to do so next Tuesday or next Thursday morning." Next Tuesday another bill was introduced to overcome and go, while the most confident statement were made before every day about what the committee would decide to do, the chairman carefully controlling every statement it made in the morning reports. At length a very elaborate report of the doings of the subcommittee was sent to New York and other cities and published, whereupon Senator Jones emphatically declared that there wasn't a word of truth in it, and so all the guessers had to begin over again. Senator Berry of Arkansas said to your correspondent: "Disregard all statements not only about what the committee have done or will do, but as to final action in the Senate. I tell you positively that no senator knows, and it is in the nature of things impossible that he should know for us to come."

The agricultural committee of the house is something more liberal than the others, at least in intentions. It not only includes at present to recommend some plan of lighting the Russian thistle in the northwest at national expense, but will make an appropriation for continuing the investigation of acid lands. It will not be a large appropriation by any means, but it will furnish some of the members with good reasons for a short summer loan to the wild and wily west. The committee on appropriations continues to hurry its work forward and is busy in being able to perform economy without lessening the efficiency of the service, for so happens that this year the circumstances do not call for major expenditures in many directions as last year.

Political Versus Brooklinidge.

Congress does not entirely bother itself about the moral character of its members—that is, provided a man is not absolutely unworthy—but the Kentucky case is an exception—a very pointed exception. He observed that it is no longer the case as stated in the court records—it is emphatically the Kentucky case. It is no longer called the Kentucky case. It is Brooklinidge, it is Brooklinidge versus Mrs. Blackburn. And if one may judge by the talk in the hotel where another man was making the vote 10 to 10 for the Indiana. No one wants to be quoted on name, but here is what an old attorney lawyer and politician says:

"In all my practice I never read a composition which sounded more like unvarnished truth than Mrs. Blackburn's. It carries the impact of absolute verity. I will go before any jury in Kentucky with it and get 10 to 1 on its truth. So it makes no difference how the mere suit at law comes out—he has got to answer to what we consider a higher tribunal. There are some things society will not forgive. It will forgive much that is done on the outside, but the man must keep it on the out-

side. His bringing it into society is the unpardonable sin."

These are hard words, and if they were the views of one man only would not be reported, but so far as this correspondent can learn, they express the sentiments of nearly all who will talk at all. Of course sentiment may change. Nevertheless these words should be recorded as a part of current history.

DAVENPORT AT K. C.

What the Kansas Cityans Think of Miss Davenport in "Cleopatra."

Fancy Davenport is playing "Cleopatra" this week in Kansas City. While admiring the magnificent production and superb ensemble of the play, the criticism of Miss Davenport's shortcomings as a "Cleopatra" which have been received from New York to Chicago, and in all the smaller cities of the country is continued.

The Times says: "Miss Davenport's impersonation of the great Queen of the Nile is not without flaws. On two or three occasions she leaves the ideal of the role for effects which, successful though they may be, derive from the beauty of the crowd. In an almost classical interpretation of the role, Miss Davenport might fitly introduce two or three touches of a very different school of acting. It is in the infection of the voice alone during the scene with the messenger on the terrace and in the scene with Marc Antony in the bridal chamber in 'Actum', but it clashes with the rest of the otherwise admirable interpretation."

The Journal says: "Cleopatra" is at best only a literary and dramatic pastime, with a reminiscence of human interest, a collection of episodes and a preoccupation of bombast that grows tiresome on a second hearing, not to mention a first. There are only a few moments when Miss Davenport has an opportunity to illustrate the power which made her famous, and even those are so impressionable as they were to day, gone by, perhaps the actress has played this dangerous queen of the Nile so long that she has lost a measure of magnetic illustration.

Personally, she is more becoming to the character than she was before, as she is considerably thinner. But it will be a day for which Miss Davenport's admirers will be grateful when she abandons the play entirely and puts in its independence under the banner of Democratic institutions.

The motive of Italian unity was a republican instinct at the outset. Its first apostle was Mazzini, who had no conception of the liberation of Italy apart from a republic. Until 1859, this idea was a democratic one, springing from the innocuousness of the nation. At that period, however, Europe was monarchial from end to end, with the sole exception of Switzerland, and it would never have countenanced the establishment of Italian unity under

the republican ticket.

It was therefore deemed necessary either to wait or to modify the direction of the impetuous current which was evidently making for national unity.

Those who were eager for the fray declared that the movement should be conducted under the flag of the house of Savoy.

From that day forward Italy was

doomed to become the *loci* of France as soon as the latter transformed herself into a republic. It was in France that Italy found a ready market for most of her agricultural produce, flour, wine, oil, silk, cattle and fruits, and the men who were devoted to the Italian monarchy felt that this close community of

commercial and economic interests constituted such a bond between the two nations as to present a formidable obstacle.

They therefore resolved to denounce the treaty which had long governed the commercial relations of France and Italy. No greater mistake could have been committed, and to that act the imprisonment of Italy unquestionably

"The crowning misfortune of this new and disastrous economic policy was that it was inaugurated at the very moment that Italy was obliged to prodigiously develop her armaments and to run in debt in order to keep her engagements with the allied armies."

"Since the establishment of the triple alliance the Italian public debt has gone up by four and a half million lire, while the average imports and exports have suffered an unusual decline of four hundred million lire."

"In the press the possibility of a change in the form of government has been currently discussed for some time past. Even the abdication of the king has been spoken of. These facts show that great events may be shaping themselves, and it is curious to note that the Catholic journals show no uneasiness in accepting the idea of a possible advent of the republic."

"The attitude of these organs is moreover consonant with the utterances of Leo XIII, who aspires to a reconciliation of the papacy with the republican spirit of which it has too long been the victim."

"The contributions were \$120,175.72.

As Mr. Carnegie will duplicate this the total amount raised so far is \$250,941.44.

There is still enough left in the treasury

and with what is expected to keep \$100

at work during March.

CARNEGIE'S CHANCE.

He Can Now Duplicate the Contributions to the Poor Fund.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—The offer made by Andrew Carnegie to duplicate every dollar raised for the relief of the poor fund for two months.

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MUST SCALE IT DOWN.

Judge Lang of the Michigan Supreme Court Said Have More Than \$30.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Commissioner Lechner today sent Judge Lang of the Michigan supreme court a second formal notification that under within three days he established, by additional evidence, his right to his present pension rating.

Thus day continued to oppose and go, while the most confident statement were made before every day about what the committee would decide to do, the chairman carefully controlling every statement it made in the morning reports.

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ANOTHER REPUBLIC.

Tendencies in Italy All Toward Democracy.

Italy is Passing Through a Formidable Crisis.

KING MAY ABDICATE.

Papacy is Not Alarmed at the Change.

ROME, March 1.—Some weeks ago, Mrs. Spalding, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press correspondent hinted that he looked forward to the early advent of the republic in Italy. The correspondent since then had an opportunity of gauging the opinions of Italian statesmen on the subject, and the bishop of Peoria is able to give the views of a prominent leader of the democratic party in this country.

During the course of a long conversation he said: "Italy is passing through a formidable crisis; expiating the traditional fatuity accompanying the foot steps of any nation failing to conquer its independence under the banner of the American people."

"If I were employed by the Northern Pacific I would do as I pleased about quitting work whenever I pleased. The compact signed by the company was torn up in the face of the employees. The company reduced the wages, served injunction and furnished men with the motive to quit and then said to them, 'If you all quit you'll all go to jail.' This American people will not only dissolve the injunction but the court that wrote it."

"I am willing to make it a test case now, if I go to jail in five minutes. His injunction was such an invasion of American rights and liberties and his actions so marvelously stupid and autocratic, that he stands today as an object of investigation for impeachment."

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